

RUSSIANS ONLY
SIX MILES FROM
BRODY, GALICIA

Two German Armies Battle
In Effort to Save Aus-
trian Front.

MUSCOVITES PUSH
ON TOWARD LEMBERG

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Lemberg, June 17.—The Russian army which is advancing from the railway from Dubno in the direction of Lemberg has occupied Radziwiliow, close to the Galician frontier, according to the official statement issued in Petrograd today. Radziwiliow is only six miles from Brody, the important frontier town on the Galician side of the border, and is sixty miles northeast of Lemberg, the objective of the Russians operating in this region.

Two German armies which have gone to the assistance of the Austrians, that of Gen. von Linsingen in the region of the Stochod and Styr rivers, to the west of Lutsk, and that of Gen. Count von Bothmer, to the north of Przemyk, are engaged with the Russians, the Berlin War Office announced. No information regarding the results of this fighting is contained in the German statement and it is presumed that both battles are still in progress.

The heaviest fighting in progress appears to be in Volhynia, where the German and Austrian armies are cooperating. Here the combined Teutonic armies are making a stand about Lokatschi, thirty miles west of Lutsk, and between the Stochod and Styr.

Russians Cross the Styr.
Russian advances are announced on the Styr and on the Stochod in Volhynia. In the first of these, west of Kolki, on the Styr, the Russians crossed the river to the northern bank and took 800 prisoners. This engagement was brought on by the Austrians, who attacked in the region of Gadomitch. They were repulsed, and the Russians made a successful counter attack.

The town of Siedlitz, on the Stochod, northwest of Roshlitshe, has been occupied, 800 German prisoners being taken here. Two Austrian companies were captured by Russian hussars. A determined Austrian counter offensive to save Lemberg is announced by the Russian War Office tonight. For this offensive troops have been brought from the other fronts.

The Russian Report.

The official statement issued by the Russian War Office tonight follows:

In order to arrest our advance on Lemberg, the Austrians, strengthened by elements brought from the other battle fronts, are furiously attacking Gen. Brusiloff's troops at many points.

West of Kolki, on the Styr, on Friday evening the Austrians under our heavy artillery fire began an offensive in the region of Gadomitch. Their attack was repulsed, our troops penetrating to the northern bank of the Styr and making several prisoners of officers and eight hundred men.

On the Stochod, northwest of Roshlitshe, Siberians commanded by Col. Kiselev captured the town and took prisoners four officers and eight hundred men. Hussars of White Russia, supported by horse artillery, charged through three extended enemy lines, capturing two Austrian companies.

Our cavalry at noon yesterday occupied Radziwiliow, after dislodging the Austrians, whom it continued to attack upon Brody (northeast of Lemberg).

The Austrians were driven out of Biary, Mowly and Potchaleff, as well as from the old convent of Potchaleff. Our troops were occupied by our troops yesterday.

The Austrian Report.

The following official statement was issued by the Austrian War Office tonight:

On the Pruth there were no incidents of importance.

North of Nieswiska Russian attempts to cross the Dniester failed. Attacks west of Wisniewsk continued.

In Volhynia there was bitter fighting on the Styr, about Lokatschi, and on the Stochod-Styr sectors.

A wireless message received here today from Bern quotes despatches from Austrian sources as saying that the Russian offensive has been renewed after a temporary pause with increased fury. An incessant rain of shells is falling even thicker than in the early days of the offensive, on the Austrian trenches, and the Russian ammunition supply appears to be inexhaustible. Heavy reinforcements have been brought up, the despatch says, and huge Russian reinforcements have appeared near Torchin, west of Lutsk, in the Stochod-Styr district, and near Horodok, between the Dniester and the Pruth.

Unofficial despatches from Petrograd say that the Austrian army is retreating from the region of Czernowitz after losing heavily in violent engagements three miles from the city. The Russian cavalry, which has played an important part in the present drive, is said to be harrying the Austrians continually, turning the retreat into a rout. Czernowitz is still held by the Austrians, according to these despatches.

The capture of Lutsk appears to have come in the nature of a surprise, in spite of rumors which reached the city on the morning before the Russians arrived. It was not until evening, when the sound of the artillery was becoming clearer to those in the city, that the danger was realized. Then there was a rush to evacuate the place. The Austrians were filled with transports, herds of cattle and baggage wagons. Two companies of Austrians guarding a transport column were captured by the Russian advance guard as it entered the city.

Russians Gain Powerful.

The power of the Russian artillery in the present offensive is indicated by reports of the taking of Jaroslavicz, better known as Lutsk. Here the Austrian batteries sought to hold back the Russians, but were soon silenced by the Russian artillery. While the Russian infantry was taking the first Austrian line the artillery behind it threw out a barrage fire which compelled the Austrian reserves from coming up in support. This first Austrian line was held by a large number of troops, in contrast

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR TO
BECOME BRIDE OF W. K. DICK

Ceremony Will Be Performed in Bar Harbor—Bridegroom Is a Banker, Member of an Old Sugar Refining Family and Girlhood Friend of Bride.



Photo by Stefane.
William K. Dick and Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Col. John Jacob Astor, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster four years ago, is soon to be married to William K. Dick, vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust Company and member of a family long identified with the sugar refining industry. It is believed that the ceremony will take place in Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Astor is 24 years old and Mr. Dick is 28. They were boy and girl friends when the families were living in Brooklyn years ago. They are said to have been engaged for two months, but so closely did they guard their secret that even intimate friends expressed surprise when they learned of the wedding plans last night.

Mrs. Astor, accompanied by her son, John Jacob Astor, now nearly 4 years old, left for Bar Harbor Thursday. Mr. Dick had preceded her there. The bride, it is understood, will be unattended at the marriage ceremony, but her mother, Mrs. William K. Force, and her younger sister, Miss Katherine Force, will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Force and Miss Force left for Bar Harbor last night.

The ceremony will be witnessed also by the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Dick, his sisters, Mrs. Horace Haysen and Mrs. Kingsley Macy, with their husbands, Seth Barton French, Lyman N. Hine and W. Scott Pyle. Mr. Dick's brother, Adolph M. Dick, will be best man.

Tomorrow, it is reported, was originally set as the wedding day, but a law enacted less than two years ago will make a postponement of at least five days necessary. Under this act residents of another state who go to Maine to be married must wait five days after applying for a license before receiving the document. A despatch from Bar Harbor last night said that Mrs. Astor, who is at present in the city, declined to discuss her plans.

The couple will go west on a honeymoon trip, returning in a month to a cottage at Allen Woods, the Dick country place at Isle, L. I. They will open a city home in Manhattan later.

Bride Makes a Sacrifice.

By her marriage Mrs. Astor will relinquish possession of the Astor mansion at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, as well as the income of \$50,000 which Col. Astor left her. Mrs. Astor was born in the city and held as long as she should remain single. These will revert to William Vincent Astor, Col. Astor's son by his first marriage, to whom the bulk of the \$7,000,000 estate was left. William Vincent Astor is about two years younger than his stepmother. It is assumed that he and Mrs. Astor, who was Helen Dinsmore Huntington, will occupy the mansion.

Col. Astor also created a trust fund of \$3,000,000 for any child who might be born after his death. The present John Jacob Astor was born five months after his father was drowned. The mother is to be the guardian of the child during his minority, but if he dies before reaching the age of 21 this fund also is to go to William Vincent Astor.

William K. Dick lives with his parents at 20 East Fifty-third street. He has a fortune of between \$500,000 and \$2,000,000, inherited from his grandfather, William Dick, one of the pioneer sugar refiners of the country. Factories which he built in the Williamsburg waterfront. William Dick also organized and was president of the Manufacturers Trust Company, of which William K. Dick is vice-president and director.

William K. Dick is also vice-president of the Robert Chapman Company, the McKee Refrigerator Company and Rigney & Co., candy manufacturers. He is a director of the Broadway Trust Company, the Bi-Products Reclaiming Corporation, the Cord Meyer Development

PERKINS INDICATES
PEACE WITH G. O. P.

Gives Out First Official Word After Conference With Col. Roosevelt.

SILENT ABOUT DETAILS

Gov. Johnson and Raymond Robins Discuss Situation With Moose Chief.

George W. Perkins, who has been a sort of minister plenipotentiary for Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the recent conferences with Gov. Whitman, representing the Republican Presidential nominee, Charles E. Hughes, confirmed last night the belief that peace between the Progressives—at least that part of the organization which the Colonel can control—and the Republican party will be arranged in the immediate future. Mr. Perkins' brief statement was the first official word that emanated from his negotiations with Gov. Whitman.

You may say this," Mr. Perkins told a reporter for THE SUN. "The general efforts that have been made for some time past looking toward a getting together of both parties for the common cause are progressing satisfactorily. He would not be pressed for further details as to how, when or where the peace terms will be formulated, but it was obvious that Mr. Perkins' long cherished desire to get back in the Republican fold is approaching realization. He had just returned from a long talk with Col. Roosevelt, who, during the day, had seen Gov. Hiram Johnson of California and Raymond Robins of Illinois, chairman of the recent Progressive national convention. Gov. Johnson and Mr. Robins do not represent the conservative wing of the Bull Moose party.

Looks Like "Moving Day."

Mr. Perkins spent a large part of the day at Progressive headquarters, which, by the way, gave every indication of "moving day." Letter files, books and other office paraphernalia were heaped high on desks and tables, and ready to be carted away, and general disorder adequately described the scene. John W. McGrath was there with Mr. Perkins for several hours, but at that time neither would say a word about the peace negotiations.

Later no secret was made of the fact that the Perkins-Whitman conferences were held in the interests of harmony between the Progressives and the Republicans. When Mr. Perkins was asked about the "peace conference," he replied that there had been a good many during the last week looking toward that end. It is understood, however, that the word which Mr. Perkins brought to the Colonel from Mr. Hughes through Gov. Whitman after three meetings with the Governor, one of them just before midnight on Friday, aided materially in easing the return of the Colonel and his party.

Col. Astor's Romance.

Madeleine Force was in her twentieth year when she met William K. Dick, then a young man, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Force, on August 2, 1911. The announcement created a decided stir in the circles of the Progressive movement, which was intensified by the fact that only sixteen months previously the Colonel's first wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, had obtained a divorce.

An interesting story of the first meeting of Col. Astor and Miss Force was told. It was said that in August, 1910, Col. Astor and his son went to Newport on the yacht Norma, and when they went ashore they learned that the first Mrs. Astor was in town. They decided not to remain there, and a few days later made a trip to Bar Harbor. While strolling past a tennis court on the day after their arrival they chanced to see the Misses Madeleine and Katherine Force at play, and Col. Astor, much impressed with Miss Madeleine, lost no time in seeking an introduction. That very afternoon the father and son played tennis, and Miss Madeleine was Col. Astor's partner in the game against his son and Miss Katherine.

At that time Miss Force had not long been out of Miss Spencer's school. Her mother was Miss Spencer's school. Her mother was Miss Spencer's school. Her mother was Miss Spencer's school.

Rain Brings Auto Mishaps.

Three Overturned, One Wrecked and Five Crashes Into Tree.

Cedar Grove, N. J., June 17.—Three automobiles were overturned, another was wrecked, a fifth left the roadway and crashed into a wood and one man suffered a broken arm in accidents on the Pompton turnpike, in and near Cedar Grove in the past twenty-four hours.

All the mishaps were caused, it was alleged, by the slippery condition of the pavement, made worse by the rainfall. A furniture van, driven by W. H. Kentnor of Haskell, skidded and overturned. Kentnor's left arm was fractured. He was admitted to Mountsinclair Hospital, Montclair.

LOSES HER \$30,000 PENDANT.

Mrs. Williams McGraw of New York, the Owner, Appeals to Police.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—An advertisement appears in Philadelphia Sunday morning papers for a pendant containing 600 diamonds set in a field of emerald and pearls valued at \$30,000. The loss was reported to Police Headquarters, but no trace of the missing jewelry had been discovered.

Reports from Atlantic City said the owner of the pendant was Mrs. Williams McGraw of New York, a cottager at 102 South Vassar Square, Chelsea. Mrs. McGraw had the pendant with her when she started for Atlantic City yesterday. It was missing when she stepped from the train here on the way to the resort. The pendant was bought in Paris.

U. S. TROOPS CROSS BORDER,
BATTLE WITH THE MEXICANS;
PERSHING REPLIES TO TREVINO

BAKER CONFERS
ON CRISIS WITH
THE PRESIDENT

Discuss New Trouble at Brownsville and Pershing's Reply.

WILSON WILL TRY TO
AVOID INTERVENTION

Pershing Short and Sharp
in His Reply to Trevino

El Paso, Tex., June 17.—A letter received here to-night from Columbus gives the following as the text of Gen. Pershing's reply to Gen. Trevino:

"I have not received orders to remain stationary or to withdraw. If I see fit to send troops in pursuit of bandits to the south, east or west in keeping with the object of this expedition I will do so.

"If any attack is made on any part of my forces while performing such duties the entire military strength of the expedition will be used against the attacking force.

"Gen. Trevino, as commander in chief of the de facto troops in the north, will be held responsible for Mexican forces within striking distances of American forces."

WASHINGTON, June 17.—While Secretary of War Baker was in conference with the President to-night a report was received of serious fighting between American and Mexican forces on the Mexican side of the border near Brownsville, Tex.

The official report stated that following the clash earlier to-day between Americans and Mexicans at San Benito, Tex., Col. Bullard, who commanded the American force, sent Lieut. A. D. Newman with a small force in pursuit with instructions to pick up the trail of the retreating Mexicans.

The trail was found, and, according to the despatch from Gen. Funston, it was being followed across the border with every anticipation of a fight. Fifty bandits, according to the despatch, comprised the Mexican force when it crossed the river into Mexico.

Secretary Baker had gone to see the President for the purpose of laying before him the official report of the advance of notes between Gen. Pershing and Gen. Trevino, the Mexican military commander in northern Mexico.

Despite the indications of Secretary Baker that no order has been issued for additional troops on the border it was declared to-night in other Administration quarters that the President is prepared to despatch more aid and to call out the rest of the National Guard if Gen. Funston so recommends.

Gen. Pershing replied, it is understood, that he did not recognize Trevino as one from whom he was to receive orders concerning the movement of his troops, although Secretary Baker has refused to make public the text of the communications exchanged.

Will Not Give Plans.

Secretary Baker denied that Gen. Funston had reported that he expected trouble at all points along the border to-night. He said that he had no plan to give to Gen. Pershing had asked for reinforcements, or whether more troops were to be sent across at Brownsville to reinforce the American troops sent out in pursuit of the San Benito raiders.

The Secretary said he did not have "in immediate contemplation" the calling out of any additional National Guardsmen, or the ordering of any more regulars to the border.

Regarding the exchanges between Gen. Pershing and Gen. Trevino, Secretary Baker said: "I do not anticipate any immediate trouble from this situation."

Officials of the War Department, lacking full details of to-night's developments near Brownsville, are unable to judge whether they resulted from the threats contained in the Trevino communication. At the same time Secretary Baker indicated rather positively that in consequence of the Mexican commander's threats there has been no change whatever in the orders to Gen. Funston, which are to protect the border and to pursue any force that invades American territory.

He further indicated that Gen. Pershing's orders are unchanged, although it is regarded as probable here that Pershing will be ordered to move his troops to the border.

Officials here are more than ever convinced that the Mexicans engaged in the recent raids are Carranza soldiers and are operating with the deliberate purpose of inviting trouble between the two countries.

Reporting further details of the fight between American troops and Mexican forces at San Ignacio on June 17, Major Gray who commanded the American troops stated to-day that on the body of one of the Mexicans killed were papers bearing the stamp of the Carranza Government and identifying the dead Mexican as Major Cruz Ruiz of the Carranza army.

A paper taken from the blouse of another Mexican victim showed him to have been a Lieutenant in the Carranza army as late as May, 1916. Major Gray



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GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, "the man at the front." His present headquarters are at Colonia Dublan.

Further reported the capture of a quantity of soft nosed rifle cartridges, all of which were of American manufacture. Apparently President Wilson, despite today's developments as reported to him by Secretary Baker to-night, is still determined to take no action which will provoke hostilities between the two Governments. His desire to avoid this is believed to be responsible for his failure to-night to authorize the calling out of any more militia.

Gen. Pershing's force at the present time is flanked on either side by an overwhelming number of Mexican soldiers. To his force of 11,000 the Mexicans are said to have 50,000, or approximately the total strength of the American forces both in Mexico and along the border. The Mexican troops practically surround Pershing on three sides of the border, and the latter V. Pending developments the American reply to the Carranza note is again being delayed and from present indications will not go forward before Monday. It is probable that the view of the happenings of the last few days the note will be changed in regard to certain minor features. Officials still insist that it is a flat refusal of Carranza's demand for a withdrawal of the American forces.

Army officers here are convinced that the question of general intervention is only a question of a very short time. As far as its authority goes, the General Staff is taking all preliminary preparations to this end. To-day all the material for a hundred airplanes at the Washington barracks was shipped to the border, and all the engineers of the army whose services would be required in building bridges across the Rio Grande have been placed under Funston's command.

Several army transports at New Orleans and Galveston are understood to be under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Tampico and Vera Cruz to serve as refugee ships for Americans should hostilities between the two countries commence. Although the State Department denied today that it has ordered all American Consuls to leave Mexico it was stated that full discretion lies with them to leave whenever the situation becomes dangerous.

Consul John R. Stillman at Saltillo is now the only American Consul left remaining in the interior of Mexico. Consul Hanna has already left his post at Monterey and is now at El Paso, Tex.

Notices were sent to-day by the War Department to all National Guard organizations throughout the country calling their attention to the fact that a new army reorganization bill requires the personnel of the organized militia to take a new oath pledging themselves to obey the orders of the President whenever he may call upon them.

All of the organizations with the exception of the Kansas National Guard, which is already bound by such an oath, must reenlist under this new provision before July 1 if they are to continue to receive Federal aid. In view of the fact that the army reorganization act repealed the old militia law and the new appropriation bill has not yet passed official are somewhat apprehensive of the present status of the militia.

The Mexican Embassy issued to-night the following statement:

"The fact that a number of Americans in Tampico had sent a protest to the State Department at Washington containing complaints as to alleged discriminatory and adverse treatment was

known here through the press despatches some time ago, but not until to-day was the text of that complaint received and the public enabled to learn exactly what was the nature of the allegations against the Constitutional Government.

The complaint is a tentative one and concerns with the alleged placing of an American to do business of any nature in this section of the country before natives and natives alike. There has been no discrimination.

"The principal restriction has been against the transfer of property from natives to foreigners and the unrestricted currency conditions. Some time ago it was found that many foreigners were seeking to take advantage of the necessities of Mexican land owners and to acquire from them at merely nominal prices valuable oil, agricultural and mineral lands, paying for the same in the depreciated paper currency a fraction of their real worth. This was stopped by a decree which especially recited that it was only temporary in its operation. If Americans think themselves discriminated against in this connection then it was only because they were the worst offenders.

"At the same time because many traders who expected with reason that their property might be confiscated were seeking to protect themselves by shuffling transfers to foreigners, Americans included, all such transfers were forbidden and no transaction involving real property can be carried out without the investigation and consent of the authorities.

"But legitimate transactions where the consideration is adequate and no advantage is sought to be taken of the seller can be and are being carried out. The ban on the sale of land to the native land owners naturally complain at these restrictions. Persons not seeking have no complaint to make.

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Get on "Hot Trail" of
Texas Raiders Near
Brownsville.

FIGHT BEGINS JUST
OVER LINE, IS REPORT

Reinforcements Rushed
From Fort Brown
to Forces.

MAY BE BATTLING
WITH CARRANZISTAS

Gen. Pershing Tells Trevino He Will Not Take
His Orders.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 17.—Two more detachments of United States troops have crossed the border into Mexico in the Brownsville district in pursuit of Mexican raiders and are reported to have been engaged in battle.

Army headquarters view the situation to-night as not only critical but actually on the verge of war with Mexico. It was late this forenoon when Lieut. Newman of Troop H of the Third Cavalry struck a "hot trail" of the bandits who attacked the troops at San Benito last night, and with his detachment started in pursuit of the Mexicans.

The trail led across the Rio Grande and the American troops crossed and were soon engaged with the gang, which they overtook a few miles from the river. The fight lasted but a few minutes, for the Mexicans scattered after the second volley and were chased several miles into the interior.

No casualties have been reported so far to-night. The troops are still on Mexican soil, Troop H having been reinforced by four more troops of the Third Cavalry.

Before leaving Brownsville for Matamoros to-night Mexican Consul Garza delivered Gen. Pershing's ultimatum to Gen. Parker, in which the former declared the American troops in Mexico would be attacked unless the punitive expedition which crossed today was withdrawn at once.

Gen. Parker's answer was to rush the Twenty-eighth Infantry and seven troops of the Third Cavalry across the Rio Grande to reinforce the five troops of the Third Cavalry just below Matamoros.

Cry Death to Americans.

To-night headquarters is advised that nearly 1,000 Mexicans armed and equipped with rifles and shotguns are parading the streets of Matamoros threatening death to Americans.

The American troops are a few miles south of Matamoros. Messages from headquarters have been sent to all commanders along the border to-night ordering them to hold their lines and ordering them to hold their men in readiness for any emergency.

All the American troops to-night are in headquarters are sleeping in their arms, and plans have been completed for the quick transmission of signals and messages from one end of the border to the other.

Troops in the Brownsville district have been sent to reinforce the cavalry on the border. Gen. Parker's force consists of the Fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Infantry regiments, the Second and Third Texas Infantry regiments, the Third Cavalry and Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery.

Gen. Funston responded to Gen. Parker last night requesting that he publish thoroughly in the Brownsville section, over Gen. Funston's name, a notice to Texan soldiers, regular infantry regiments, the Second and Third Texas Infantry regiments, the Third Cavalry and Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery.

Gen. Funston said that he would communicate with Gen. Funston as soon as the latter reaches Texas from the St. Louis convention and ask that he issue a notice to Texan soldiers, regular infantry regiments, the Second and Third Texas Infantry regiments, the Third Cavalry and Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery.

Pontoons Sent Down.

So critical is the situation considered that a large number of pontoons have been forwarded from Washington, Gen. Funston was informed, to be used in hastily bridging the Rio Grande at whatever points it becomes necessary to cross.

Gen. Funston's instructions will permit him to seize Mexican railways and telegraph lines in case of a real outbreak of hostilities, for the transportation of troops and supplies. Southern Department military officials are not alarmed by the reports of Mexican soldiers being hurried backward, as there are adequate forces to meet any that are likely to come from the situation.

The bandit raiding is the feature hardest to cope with, as so many river ports are unguarded, enabling small bands to slip over.

The bandits which the Third Cavalry troops followed into Mexico at Narantjoc, a few miles below Brownsville, headed for a point known to be a rendezvous for horse thieves. This point, Gen. Parker let Consul Garza know in an unequivocal terms that he was aware of the horse thief rendezvous and pointed out that complaint had been made of it by him to the Mexican authorities.

That the Carranzistas and the bandits are working together is evidenced by a report from Nuevo Laredo, an effect that the wounded Mexicans in